



**TOPIC**

The urban shrinking process, already perceptible in the quarter of Ilversgehofen, must be countered with a qualitative modernization based on a balanced relationship of buildings and free spaces. The urban planning analysis should highlight the development potentials of the location and help to consolidate the northern periphery of the continuous, late nineteenth century constructions as part of the fabric of the city.

Medium and long-term development perspectives and a visionary model, which link the urban cores with the green spaces and the city's infrastructure, are needed to achieve "more city" for less inhabitants.

**CONURBATION**

Erfurt is the seat of Thuringia's regional government and the Federal State's most important centre. Today, Erfurt looks back on 1260 years of eventful history and is thus one of the oldest towns in Germany. Erfurt is the largest town in Thuringia and is characterized by many special features, such as the Cathedral, the Severi Church and an almost completely preserved medieval city centre.

Ilversgehofen, the city district under consideration, grew out of a historical village and forms the northern boundary between this compact, urban city and extensive industrial areas and large-scale residential estates.

**SITE**

The area has certain functional and design deficiencies, which reinforce each other reciprocally. The interplay of negative image and actual problems at the location has resulted in a negative characterization of the entire area at the end of Magdeburger Allee.

The two competition areas are characterized by their good integration into the rest of the city and their proximity to the city centre, with excellent local transport network links. The fact that they are relatively near to residential estates from the 1960ies, 70ies and 80ies and existing children's and young adults' facilities of significance beyond the local vicinity, means the area can develop in the long term into a lively and sustainable inner-city quarter.

Population Erfurt: 198.181

Population Ilversgehofen: 10.000

Study area: 40 ha

Project area

Mittelhäuser Strasse: ca. 5.6 ha / 2.4 ha

Salpeterberg: ca. 2.5/ 1.1 ha



#### PROGRAMME

The area "Mittelhäuser Strasse" has a differentiated urban structure with a large number of different landowners and uses. The character of this unused area is dominated by the malthouse to the east. The area has excellent free space qualities and allows the development of various structures. The smaller area "Salpeterberg" is bordered to the west by tranquilly located, small scale structures and offers the potential for various low-storey residential buildings. Against the background of an excessive number of residential units in high-rise buildings, economically viable models must be developed as an urban spatial border towards Illersgehofener Platz, with its high volume of traffic.

#### ISSUES

The competition aims to look for future-oriented city concepts, which allow the development of alternative urban planning models for Erfurt-Illersgehofen. This search for concepts should contribute to assessing the chances of an urban development without growth. The plan is to give private initiatives a central priority in this respect. The definition of strategic approaches and of medium and long-term focuses of action should lead to a "rethinking of Erfurt-Illersgehofen".

#### Social / functional

A replanning of the unused spaces supports and strengthens the surrounding quarters in their transformation process. Because of the moderate real estate prices, parts of these areas are suitable as properties for threshold households. In addition to the replanning of actual partial areas, special emphasis is placed on an interlocking of areas and an interlinking of surrounding utilisations.

#### Sensitive

The areas possess large free space potentials due to their vicinity to the countryside and a wide range of urban structures. Building on existing structures offers the chance to develop a quarter with individual qualities, taking into special consideration the interlinking of green areas and the integration of the city's green system.

#### Sustainability

As part of a sustainable development of the whole city and taking into consideration the excessive number of residential units in high-rise buildings, a transformation model must be developed which is able to cope with a further demographic decrease in the quarter, but also leads to a stabilisation on a new qualitative level. The existing social and technical infrastructure must be used when developing these areas, thus counteracting the urban and general economic loss of substance.





